

NOVEL HUMAN ALPHA MACROGLOBULIN FAMILY PROTEINS AND  
POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING THE SAME

The present application claims the benefit of U.S.

5 Provisional Application Number 60/255,566 which was filed on  
December 14, 2000 and is herein incorporated by reference in its  
entirety.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present invention relates to the discovery,  
10 identification, and characterization of novel human  
polynucleotides encoding proteins sharing sequence similarity with  
mammalian alpha macroglobulin proteins. The invention encompasses  
the described polynucleotides, host cell expression systems, the  
encoded proteins, fusion proteins, polypeptides and peptides,  
15 antibodies to the encoded proteins and peptides, and genetically  
engineered animals that either lack or overexpress the disclosed  
genes, antagonists and agonists of the proteins, and other  
compounds that modulate the expression or activity of the proteins  
encoded by the disclosed genes, which can be used for diagnosis,  
20 drug screening, clinical trial monitoring, the treatment of  
diseases and disorders, and cosmetic or nutraceutical  
applications.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Alpha macroglobulins are large secreted glycoproteins present  
25 in vertebrate blood plasma that have been implicated in modulating  
protease activity, and a number of associated biological processes  
and anomalies.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the discovery,  
30 identification, and characterization of nucleotides that encode  
novel human proteins, and the corresponding amino acid sequences  
of these proteins. The novel human proteins (NHPs) described for

the first time herein share structural similarity with animal  
macroglobulin proteins and other animal proteins including, but  
not limited to, human proteins such as complement proteins and  
cytochrome oxidases. The novel human nucleic acid sequence  
5 described herein encode alternative proteins/open reading frames  
(ORFs) of 1445 and 1428 amino acids in length (see SEQ ID NOS:2  
and 4).

The invention also encompasses agonists and antagonists of  
the described NHPs, including small molecules, large molecules,  
10 mutant NHPs, or portions thereof, that compete with native NHP,  
peptides, and antibodies, as well as nucleotide sequences that can  
be used to inhibit the expression of the described NHPs (e.g.,  
antisense and ribozyme molecules, and open reading frame or  
regulatory sequence replacement constructs) or to enhance the  
15 expression of the described NHPs (e.g., expression constructs that  
place the described polynucleotide under the control of a strong  
promoter system), and transgenic animals that express a NHP  
sequence, or "knock-outs" (which can be conditional) that do not  
express a functional NHP. Knock-out mice can be produced in  
20 several ways, one of which involves the use of mouse embryonic  
stem cells ("ES cells") lines that contain gene trap mutations in  
a murine homolog of at least one of the described NHPs. When the  
unique NHP sequences described in SEQ ID NOS:1-5 are "knocked-out"  
they provide a method of identifying phenotypic expression of the  
25 particular gene as well as a method of assigning function to  
previously unknown genes. In addition, animals in which the  
unique NHP sequences described in SEQ ID NOS:1-5 are "knocked-out"  
provide a unique source in which to elicit antibodies to  
homologous and orthologous proteins which would have been  
30 previously viewed by the immune system as "self" and therefore  
would have failed to elicit significant antibody responses. To  
these ends, gene trapped knockout ES cells have been generated in  
murine homologs of the described NHPs.

Additionally, the unique NHP sequences described in SEQ ID NOS:1-5 are useful for the identification of protein coding sequence and mapping a unique gene to a particular chromosome (the gene encoding the described sequence is apparently encoded on human chromosome 6, see GENBANK accession no. AC026605). These sequences identify actual, biologically verified, and therefore relevant, exon splice junctions as opposed to those that may have been bioinformatically predicted from genomic sequence alone. The sequences of the present invention are also useful as additional DNA markers for restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis, and in forensic biology.

Further, the present invention also relates to processes for identifying compounds that modulate, *i.e.*, act as agonists or antagonists, of NHP expression and/or NHP activity that utilize purified preparations of the described NHPs and/or NHP product, or cells expressing the same. Such compounds can be used as therapeutic agents for the treatment of any of a wide variety of symptoms associated with biological disorders or imbalances.

#### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTING AND FIGURES

The Sequence Listing provides the sequences of the NHP ORFs encoding the described NHP amino acid sequences. SEQ ID NO:5 describes a NHP ORF and flanking regions.

#### 5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The NHPs described for the first time herein are novel proteins that can be expressed in, *inter alia*, human fetal brain, brain, pituitary, spinal cord, thymus, spleen, lymph node, trachea, lung, kidney, fetal liver, liver, prostate, testis, thyroid, adrenal gland, pancreas, salivary gland, stomach, small intestine, colon, skeletal muscle, heart uterus, mammary gland, adipose, skin, bladder, cervix, pericardium, ovary, fetal kidney, fetal lung, gall bladder, tongue, embryo, sarcoma, carcinoma, and

endothelial cells. The present invention encompasses the nucleotides presented in the Sequence Listing, host cells expressing such nucleotides, the expression products of such nucleotides, and: (a) nucleotides that encode mammalian homologs of the described gene, including the specifically described NHP, and related NHP products; (b) nucleotides that encode one or more portions of a NHP corresponding to a NHP functional domain(s), and the polypeptide products specified by such nucleotide sequences, including but not limited to the novel regions of any active domain(s); (c) isolated nucleotides that encode mutant versions, engineered or naturally occurring, of the described NHP in which all or a part of at least one domain is deleted or altered, and the polypeptide products specified by such nucleotide sequences, including but not limited to soluble proteins and peptides in which all or a portion of the signal sequence is deleted; (d) nucleotides that encode chimeric fusion proteins containing all or a portion of a coding region of a NHP, or one of its domains (e.g., a receptor or ligand binding domain, accessory protein/self-association domain, etc.) fused to another peptide or polypeptide; or (e) therapeutic or diagnostic derivatives of the described polynucleotides such as oligonucleotides, antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes, dsRNA, or gene therapy constructs comprising a sequence first disclosed in the Sequence Listing. As discussed above, the present invention includes: (a) the human DNA sequences presented in the Sequence Listing (and vectors comprising the same) and additionally contemplates any nucleotide sequence encoding a contiguous NHP open reading frame (ORF) that hybridizes to a complement of a DNA sequence presented in the Sequence Listing under highly stringent conditions, e.g., hybridization to filter-bound DNA in 0.5 M NaHPO<sub>4</sub>, 7% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 1 mM EDTA at 65°C, and washing in 0.1xSSC/0.1% SDS at 68°C (Ausubel F.M. *et al.*, eds., 1989, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. I, Green Publishing

Associates, Inc., and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY, at p. 2.10.3)  
and encodes a functionally equivalent expression product.

Additionally contemplated are any nucleotide sequences that  
hybridize to the complement of the DNA sequence that encode and  
5 express an amino acid sequence presented in the Sequence Listing  
under moderately stringent conditions, e.g., washing in  
0.2xSSC/0.1% SDS at 42°C (Ausubel et al., 1989, *supra*), yet still  
encode a functionally equivalent NHP product. Functional

equivalents of a NHP include naturally occurring NHPs present in  
10 other species and mutant NHPs whether naturally occurring or  
engineered (by site directed mutagenesis, gene shuffling, directed  
evolution as described in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,837,458  
herein incorporated by reference). The invention also includes  
degenerate nucleic acid variants of the disclosed NHP  
15 polynucleotide sequence.

Additionally contemplated are polynucleotides encoding NHP  
ORFs, or their functional equivalents, encoded by polynucleotide  
sequences that are about 99, 95, 90, or about 85 percent similar  
or identical to corresponding regions of the nucleotide sequences  
20 of the Sequence Listing (as measured by BLAST sequence comparison  
analysis using, for example, the GCG sequence analysis package  
using standard default settings).

The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules,  
preferably DNA molecules, that hybridize to, and are therefore the  
25 complements of, the described NHP gene nucleotide sequences. Such  
hybridization conditions may be highly stringent or less highly  
stringent, as described above. In instances where the nucleic  
acid molecules are deoxyoligonucleotides ("DNA oligos"), such  
molecules are generally about 16 to about 100 bases long, or about  
30 20 to about 80, or about 34 to about 45 bases long, or any  
variation or combination of sizes represented therein that  
incorporate a contiguous region of sequence first disclosed in the  
Sequence Listing. Such oligonucleotides can be used in

conjunction with the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to screen libraries, isolate clones, and prepare cloning and sequencing templates, etc.

Alternatively, such NHP oligonucleotides can be used as  
5 hybridization probes for screening libraries, and assessing gene expression patterns (particularly using a micro array or high-throughput "chip" format). Additionally, a series of the described NHP oligonucleotide sequences, or the complements thereof, can be used to represent all or a portion of the  
10 described NHP sequences. An oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequence first disclosed in at least a portion of one or more of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 1-5 can be used as a hybridization probe in conjunction with a solid support matrix/substrate (resins, beads, membranes, plastics, polymers, metal or metallized  
15 substrates, crystalline or polycrystalline substrates, etc.). Of particular note are spatially addressable arrays (i.e., gene chips, microtiter plates, etc.) of oligonucleotides and polynucleotides, or corresponding oligopeptides and polypeptides, wherein at least one of the biopolymers present on the spatially  
20 addressable array comprises an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequence first disclosed in at least one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 1-5, or an amino acid sequence encoded thereby. Methods for attaching biopolymers to, or synthesizing biopolymers on, solid support matrices, and conducting binding studies thereon are  
25 disclosed in, *inter alia*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,700,637, 5,556,752, 5,744,305, 4,631,211, 5,445,934, 5,252,743, 4,713,326, 5,424,186, and 4,689,405 the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Addressable arrays comprising sequences first disclosed in  
30 SEQ ID NOS:1-5 can be used to identify and characterize the temporal and tissue specific expression of a gene. These addressable arrays incorporate oligonucleotide sequences of sufficient length to confer the required specificity, yet be

within the limitations of the production technology. The length of these probes is within a range of between about 8 to about 2000 nucleotides. Preferably the probes consist of 60 nucleotides and more preferably 25 nucleotides from the sequences first disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1-5.

For example, a series of the described oligonucleotide sequences, or the complements thereof, can be used in chip format to represent all or a portion of the described sequences. The oligonucleotides, typically between about 16 to about 40 (or any whole number within the stated range) nucleotides in length can partially overlap each other and/or the sequence may be represented using oligonucleotides that do not overlap. Accordingly, the described polynucleotide sequences shall typically comprise at least about two or three distinct oligonucleotide sequences of at least about 8 nucleotides in length that are each first disclosed in the described Sequence Listing. Such oligonucleotide sequences can begin at any nucleotide present within a sequence in the Sequence Listing and proceed in either a sense (5'-to-3') orientation vis-a-vis the described sequence or in an antisense orientation.

Microarray-based analysis allows the discovery of broad patterns of genetic activity, providing new understanding of gene functions and generating novel and unexpected insight into transcriptional processes and biological mechanisms. The use of addressable arrays comprising sequences first disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1-5 provides detailed information about transcriptional changes involved in a specific pathway, potentially leading to the identification of novel components or gene functions that manifest themselves as novel phenotypes.

Probes consisting of sequences first disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1-5 can also be used in the identification, selection and validation of novel molecular targets for drug discovery. The use of these unique sequences permits the direct confirmation of drug

targets and recognition of drug dependent changes in gene expression that are modulated through pathways distinct from the drugs intended target. These unique sequences therefore also have utility in defining and monitoring both drug action and toxicity.

5 As an example of utility, the sequences first disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1-5 can be utilized in microarrays or other assay formats, to screen collections of genetic material from patients who have a particular medical condition. These investigations can also be carried out using the sequences first disclosed in SEQ ID  
10 NOS:1-5 *in silico* and by comparing previously collected genetic databases and the disclosed sequences using computer software known to those in the art.

Thus the sequences first disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1-5 can be used to identify mutations associated with a particular disease  
15 and also as a diagnostic or prognostic assay.

Although the presently described sequences have been specifically described using nucleotide sequence, it should be appreciated that each of the sequences can uniquely be described using any of a wide variety of additional structural attributes,  
20 or combinations thereof. For example, a given sequence can be described by the net composition of the nucleotides present within a given region of the sequence in conjunction with the presence of one or more specific oligonucleotide sequence(s) first disclosed in the SEQ ID NOS: 1-5. Alternatively, a restriction map  
25 specifying the relative positions of restriction endonuclease digestion sites, or various palindromic or other specific oligonucleotide sequences can be used to structurally describe a given sequence. Such restriction maps, which are typically generated by widely available computer programs (e.g., the  
30 University of Wisconsin GCG sequence analysis package, SEQUENCHER 3.0, Gene Codes Corp., Ann Arbor, MI, etc.), can optionally be used in conjunction with one or more discrete nucleotide sequence(s) present in the sequence that can be described by the



relative position of the sequence relative to one or more additional sequence(s) or one or more restriction sites present in the disclosed sequence.

For oligonucleotide probes, highly stringent conditions may refer, e.g., to washing in 6x SSC/0.05% sodium pyrophosphate at 37°C (for 14-base oligos), 48°C (for 17-base oligos), 55°C (for 20-base oligos), and 60°C (for 23-base oligos). These nucleic acid molecules may encode or act as NHP gene antisense molecules, useful, for example, in NHP gene regulation and/or as antisense primers in amplification reactions of NHP gene nucleic acid sequences. With respect to NHP gene regulation, such techniques can be used to regulate biological functions. Further, such sequences may be used as part of ribozyme and/or triple helix sequences that are also useful for NHP gene regulation.

Inhibitory antisense or double stranded oligonucleotides can additionally comprise at least one modified base moiety which is selected from the group including but not limited to 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine.

The antisense oligonucleotide can also comprise at least one modified sugar moiety selected from the group including but not limited to arabinose, 2-fluoroarabinose, xylulose, and hexose.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide will comprise at least one modified phosphate backbone selected from the group including, but not limited to, a phosphorothioate, a phosphorodithioate, a phosphoramidothioate, a phosphoramidate, a phosphordiamidate, a methylphosphonate, an alkyl phosphotriester, and a formacetal or analog thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide is an  $\alpha$ -anomeric oligonucleotide. An  $\alpha$ -anomeric oligonucleotide forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual  $\beta$ -units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gautier *et al.*, 1987, Nucl. Acids Res. 15:6625-6641). The oligonucleotide is a 2'-O-methylribonucleotide (Inoue *et al.*, 1987, Nucl. Acids Res. 15:6131-6148), or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue *et al.*, 1987, FEBS Lett. 215:327-330). Alternatively, double stranded RNA can be used to disrupt the expression and function of a targeted NHP.

Oligonucleotides of the invention can be synthesized by standard methods known in the art, e.g. by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are commercially available from Biosearch, Applied Biosystems, *etc.*). As examples, phosphorothioate oligonucleotides can be synthesized by the method of Stein *et al.* (1988, Nucl. Acids Res. 16:3209), and methylphosphonate oligonucleotides can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer supports (Sarin *et al.*, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:7448-7451), *etc.*

Low stringency conditions are well-known to those of skill in the art, and will vary predictably depending on the specific organisms from which the library and the labeled sequences are derived. For guidance regarding such conditions see, for example,

Sambrook *et al.*, 1989, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual (and periodic updates thereof), Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY; and Ausubel *et al.*, 1989, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Green Publishing Associates and Wiley Interscience, NY.

5        Alternatively, suitably labeled NHP nucleotide probes can be used to screen a human genomic library using appropriately stringent conditions or by PCR. The identification and characterization of human genomic clones is helpful for identifying polymorphisms (including, but not limited to,  
10    nucleotide repeats, microsatellite alleles, single nucleotide polymorphisms, or coding single nucleotide polymorphisms), determining the genomic structure of a given locus/allele, and designing diagnostic tests. For example, sequences derived from regions adjacent to the intron/exon boundaries of the human gene  
15    can be used to design primers for use in amplification assays to detect mutations within the exons, introns, splice sites (e.g., splice acceptor and/or donor sites), *etc.*, that can be used in diagnostics and pharmacogenomics.

For example, the present sequences can be used in restriction  
20    fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis to identify specific individuals. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identification (as generally described in U.S. Patent No. 5,272,057, incorporated  
25    herein by reference). In addition, the sequences of the present invention can be used to provide polynucleotide reagents, e.g., PCR primers, targeted to specific loci in the human genome, which can enhance the reliability of DNA-based forensic identifications by, for example, providing another "identification marker" (*i.e.*,  
30    another DNA sequence that is unique to a particular individual). Actual base sequence information can be used for identification as an accurate alternative to patterns formed by restriction enzyme generated fragments.

Further, a NHP gene homolog can be isolated from nucleic acid from an organism of interest by performing PCR using two degenerate or "wobble" oligonucleotide primer pools designed on the basis of amino acid sequences within the NHP products disclosed herein. The template for the reaction may be total RNA, mRNA, and/or cDNA obtained by reverse transcription of mRNA prepared from human or non-human cell lines or tissue known or suspected to express an allele of a NHP gene. The PCR product can be subcloned and sequenced to ensure that the amplified sequences represent the sequence of the desired NHP gene. The PCR fragment can then be used to isolate a full length cDNA clone by a variety of methods. For example, the amplified fragment can be labeled and used to screen a cDNA library, such as a bacteriophage cDNA library. Alternatively, the labeled fragment can be used to isolate genomic clones via the screening of a genomic library.

PCR technology can also be used to isolate full length cDNA sequences. For example, RNA can be isolated, following standard procedures, from an appropriate cellular or tissue source (*i.e.*, one known, or suspected, to express a NHP gene, such as, for example, testis tissue). A reverse transcription (RT) reaction can be performed on the RNA using an oligonucleotide primer specific for the most 5' end of the amplified fragment for the priming of first strand synthesis. The resulting RNA/DNA hybrid may then be "tailed" using a standard terminal transferase reaction, the hybrid may be digested with RNase H, and second strand synthesis may then be primed with a complementary primer. Thus, cDNA sequences upstream of the amplified fragment can be isolated. For a review of cloning strategies that can be used, see *e.g.*, Sambrook *et al.*, 1989, *supra*.

A cDNA encoding a mutant NHP sequence can be isolated, for example, by using PCR. In this case, the first cDNA strand may be synthesized by hybridizing an oligo-dT oligonucleotide to mRNA isolated from tissue known or suspected to be expressed in an

individual putatively carrying a mutant NHP allele, and by extending the new strand with reverse transcriptase. The second strand of the cDNA is then synthesized using an oligonucleotide that hybridizes specifically to the 5' end of the normal sequence.

5 Using these two primers, the product is then amplified via PCR, optionally cloned into a suitable vector, and subjected to DNA sequence analysis through methods well-known to those of skill in the art. By comparing the DNA sequence of the mutant NHP allele to that of a corresponding normal NHP allele, the mutation(s)  
10 responsible for the loss or alteration of function of the mutant NHP gene product can be ascertained.

Alternatively, a genomic library can be constructed using DNA obtained from an individual suspected of or known to carry a mutant NHP allele (e.g., a person manifesting a NHP-associated  
15 phenotype such as, for example, paralysis or palsy, nerve damage or degeneration, an inflammatory disorder, vision disorders, etc.), or a cDNA library can be constructed using RNA from a tissue known, or suspected, to express a mutant NHP allele. A normal NHP gene, or any suitable fragment thereof, can then be  
20 labeled and used as a probe to identify the corresponding mutant NHP allele in such libraries. Clones containing mutant NHP sequences can then be purified and subjected to sequence analysis according to methods well-known to those skilled in the art.

Additionally, an expression library can be constructed  
25 utilizing cDNA synthesized from, for example, RNA isolated from a tissue known, or suspected, to express a mutant NHP allele in an individual suspected of or known to carry such a mutant allele. In this manner, gene products made by the putatively mutant tissue can be expressed and screened using standard antibody screening  
30 techniques in conjunction with antibodies raised against a normal NHP product, as described below (for screening techniques, see, for example, Harlow, E. and Lane, eds., 1988, "Antibodies: A

Laboratory Manual", Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY).

Additionally, screening can be accomplished by screening with labeled NHP fusion proteins, such as, for example, alkaline phosphatase-NHP or NHP-alkaline phosphatase fusion proteins. In cases where a NHP mutation results in an expression product with altered function (e.g., as a result of a missense or a frameshift mutation), polyclonal antibodies to NHP are likely to cross-react with a corresponding mutant NHP expression product. Library clones detected via their reaction with such labeled antibodies can be purified and subjected to sequence analysis according to methods well-known in the art.

The invention also encompasses (a) DNA vectors that contain any of the foregoing NHP coding sequences and/or their complements (i.e., antisense); (b) DNA expression vectors that contain any of the foregoing NHP coding sequences operatively associated with a regulatory element that directs the expression of the coding sequences (for example, baculovirus as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,869,336 herein incorporated by reference); (c) genetically engineered host cells that contain any of the foregoing NHP coding sequences operatively associated with a regulatory element that directs the expression of the coding sequences in the host cell; and (d) genetically engineered host cells that express an endogenous NHP sequence under the control of an exogenously introduced regulatory element (i.e., gene activation). As used herein, regulatory elements include, but are not limited to, inducible and non-inducible promoters, enhancers, operators and other elements known to those skilled in the art that drive and regulate expression. Such regulatory elements include but are not limited to the cytomegalovirus (hCMV) immediate early gene, regulatable, viral elements (particularly retroviral LTR promoters), the early or late promoters of SV40 adenovirus, the *lac* system, the *trp* system, the *TAC* system, the *TRC* system, the

major operator and promoter regions of phage lambda, the control regions of fd coat protein, the promoter for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK), the promoters of acid phosphatase, and the promoters of the yeast  $\alpha$ -mating factors.

5       The present invention also encompasses antibodies and anti-idiotypic antibodies (including Fab fragments), antagonists and agonists of a NHP, as well as compounds or nucleotide constructs that inhibit expression of a NHP sequence (transcription factor inhibitors, antisense and ribozyme molecules, or open reading  
10 frame sequence or regulatory sequence replacement constructs), or promote the expression of a NHP (e.g., expression constructs in which NHP coding sequences are operatively associated with expression control elements such as promoters, promoter/enhancers, etc.).

15       The NHP or NHP peptides, NHP fusion proteins, NHP nucleotide sequences, antibodies, antagonists and agonists can be useful for the detection of mutant NHPs or inappropriately expressed NHPs for the diagnosis of disease. The NHP or NHP peptides, NHP fusion proteins, NHP nucleotide sequences, host cell expression systems,  
20 antibodies, antagonists, agonists and genetically engineered cells and animals can be used for screening for drugs (or high throughput screening of combinatorial libraries) effective in the treatment of the symptomatic or phenotypic manifestations of perturbing the normal function of NHP in the body. The use of  
25 engineered host cells and/or animals may offer an advantage in that such systems allow not only for the identification of compounds that bind to the endogenous receptor for a NHP, but can also identify compounds that trigger NHP-mediated activities or pathways.

30       Finally, the NHP products can be used as therapeutics. For example, soluble derivatives such as a mature NHP, or NHP peptides/domains corresponding to the NHP, NHP fusion protein products (especially NHP-Ig fusion proteins, i.e., fusions of a

NHP, or a domain of a NHP, to an IgFc), NHP antibodies and anti-idiotypic antibodies (including Fab fragments), antagonists or agonists (including compounds that modulate or act on downstream targets in a NHP-mediated pathway) can be used to directly treat diseases or disorders. For instance, the administration of an effective amount of soluble NHP, or a NHP-IgFc fusion protein or an anti-idiotypic antibody (or its Fab) that mimics the NHP could activate or effectively antagonize the endogenous NHP receptor or binding partner. Soluble NHP can also be modified by proteolytic cleavage to active peptide products (e.g., any novel peptide sequence initiating at any one of the amino acids presented in the Sequence Listing and ending at any downstream amino acid). Such products or peptides can be further subject to modification such as the construction of NHP fusion proteins and/or can be derivatized by being combined with pharmaceutically acceptable agents such as, but not limited to, polyethylene glycol (PEG).

Nucleotide constructs encoding such NHP products can be used to genetically engineer host cells to express such products *in vivo*; these genetically engineered cells function as "bioreactors" in the body delivering a continuous supply of a NHP, a NHP peptide, or a NHP fusion protein to the body. Nucleotide constructs encoding a functional NHP, mutant NHPs, as well as antisense and ribozyme molecules can also be used in "gene therapy" approaches for the modulation of NHP expression. Thus, the invention also encompasses pharmaceutical formulations and methods for treating biological disorders.

Various aspects of the invention are described in greater detail in the subsections below.

## 5.1 THE NHP SEQUENCES

The cDNA sequences and corresponding deduced amino acid sequences of the described NHPs are presented in the Sequence Listing. The NHP nucleotides were obtained by aligning cDNAs from



umbilical vein, lung, adrenal gland, mammary gland, prostate, thyroid, fetus, kidney, testis, and placenta mRNAs (Edge Biosystems, Gaithersburg, MD, Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) and human genomic DNA sequence.

5        Several polymorphisms were identified including an A/G polymorphism at the nucleotide position represented by, for example, position 2108 of SEQ ID NO:1 (which can result in a tyr or ser at the region corresponding to amino acid (aa) position 703 of, for example, SEQ ID NO:2), an A/G polymorphism at nucleotide  
10        position 2390 (which can result in a ser or met at aa position 797), a T/C polymorphism at the nucleotide position represented by, for example, position 3722 of SEQ ID NO:1 (which can result in a met or thr at the region corresponding to amino acid (aa) position 1241 of, for example, SEQ ID NO:2), a G/A polymorphism at  
15        nucleotide position 2533 (which can result in a val or ile at aa position 845), and a T/C polymorphism at nucleotide position 4287 (which can result in a met or thr at aa position 1428).

The gene encoding the described NHPs is apparently encoded on human chromosome 6.

20        The described novel human polynucleotide sequences can be used, among other things, in the molecular mutagenesis/evolution of proteins that are at least partially encoded by the described novel sequences using, for example, polynucleotide shuffling or related methodologies. Such approaches are described in U.S.  
25        Patent Nos. 5,830,721 and 5,837,458 which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

NHP gene products can also be expressed in transgenic animals. Animals of any species, including, but not limited to, worms, mice, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, pigs, micro-pigs, birds,  
30        goats, and non-human primates, e.g., baboons, monkeys, and chimpanzees may be used to generate NHP transgenic animals.

Any technique known in the art may be used to introduce a NHP transgene into animals to produce the founder lines of transgenic

animals. Such techniques include, but are not limited to  
pronuclear microinjection (Hoppe, P.C. and Wagner, T.E., 1989,  
U.S. Patent No. 4,873,191); retrovirus-mediated gene transfer into  
germ lines (Van der Putten et al., 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.,  
5 USA 82:6148-6152); gene targeting in embryonic stem cells  
(Thompson et al., 1989, Cell 56:313-321); electroporation of  
embryos (Lo, 1983, Mol Cell. Biol. 3:1803-1814); and sperm-  
mediated gene transfer (Lavitrano et al., 1989, Cell 57:717-723);  
etc. For a review of such techniques, see Gordon, 1989,  
10 Transgenic Animals, Intl. Rev. Cytol. 115:171-229, which is  
incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

The present invention provides for transgenic animals that  
carry the NHP transgene in all their cells, as well as animals  
which carry the transgene in some, but not all their cells, i.e.,  
15 mosaic animals or somatic cell transgenic animals. The transgene  
may be integrated as a single transgene or in concatamers, e.g.,  
head-to-head tandems or head-to-tail tandems. The transgene may  
also be selectively introduced into and activated in a particular  
cell-type by following, for example, the teaching of Lasko et al.,  
20 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6232-6236. The regulatory  
sequences required for such a cell-type specific activation will  
depend upon the particular cell-type of interest, and will be  
apparent to those of skill in the art.

When it is desired that a NHP transgene be integrated into  
25 the chromosomal site of the endogenous NHP gene, gene targeting is  
preferred. Briefly, when such a technique is to be utilized,  
vectors containing some nucleotide sequences homologous to the  
endogenous NHP gene are designed for the purpose of integrating,  
via homologous recombination with chromosomal sequences, into and  
30 disrupting the function of the nucleotide sequence of the  
endogenous NHP gene (i.e., "knockout" animals).

The transgene can also be selectively introduced into a particular cell-type, thus inactivating the endogenous NHP gene in only that cell-type, by following, for example, the teaching of Gu et al., 1994, Science, 265:103-106. The regulatory sequences  
5 required for such a cell-type specific inactivation will depend upon the particular cell-type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

Once transgenic animals have been generated, the expression of the recombinant NHP gene may be assayed utilizing standard  
10 techniques. Initial screening may be accomplished by Southern blot analysis or PCR techniques to analyze animal tissues to assay whether integration of the transgene has taken place. The level of mRNA expression of the transgene in the tissues of the transgenic animals may also be assessed using techniques which  
15 include but are not limited to Northern blot analysis of tissue samples obtained from the animal, *in situ* hybridization analysis, and RT-PCR. Samples of NHP gene-expressing tissue, may also be evaluated immunocytochemically using antibodies specific for the NHP transgene product.

## 20 5.2 NHPS AND NHP POLYPEPTIDES

The described NHPs, NHP polypeptides, NHP peptide fragments, mutated, truncated, or deleted forms of a NHP, and/or NHP fusion proteins can be prepared for a variety of uses. These uses  
25 include, but are not limited to, as secreted therapeutics, the generation of antibodies, as reagents in diagnostic assays, the identification of other cellular gene products related to a NHP, as reagents in assays for screening for compounds that can be used as pharmaceutical reagents useful in the therapeutic treatment of  
30 mental, biological, or medical disorders and diseases (e.g., inflammatory disorders, sepsis, pancreatitis, etc.). Additional uses and applications for the described NHPs are provided for in

U.S. Patent No. 5,902,787, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The Sequence Listing discloses the amino acid sequences encoded by the described NHP sequences. Bioinformatics analysis reveals that the NHPs are similar to, for example, alpha macroglobulins. The NHPs display initiator methionines in DNA sequence contexts consistent with translation initiation sites, and incorporate hydrophobic sequences similar to those found in other secreted proteins (and many membrane proteins).

The NHP amino acid sequences of the invention include the amino acid sequences presented in the Sequence Listing as well as analogues and derivatives thereof. Further, corresponding NHP homologues from other species are encompassed by the invention. In fact, any NHP product encoded by the NHP nucleotide sequences described above are within the scope of the invention, as are any novel polynucleotide sequences encoding all or any novel portion of an amino acid sequence presented in the Sequence Listing. The degenerate nature of the genetic code is well-known, and, accordingly, each amino acid presented in the Sequence Listing, is generically representative of the well-known nucleic acid "triplet" codon, or in many cases codons, that can encode the amino acid. As such, as contemplated herein, the amino acid sequences presented in the Sequence Listing, when taken together with the genetic code (see, for example, Table 4-1 at page 109 of "Molecular Cell Biology", 1986, J. Darnell *et al.* eds., Scientific American Books, New York, NY, herein incorporated by reference) are generically representative of all the various permutations and combinations of nucleic acid sequences that can encode such amino acid sequences.

The invention also encompasses proteins that are functionally equivalent to the NHP encoded by the presently described nucleotide sequences as judged by any of a number of criteria, including, but not limited to, the ability to bind and cleave a

substrate of a NHP, or the ability to effect an identical or complementary downstream pathway, or a change in cellular metabolism (e.g., proteolytic activity, ion flux, tyrosine phosphorylation, etc.). Such functionally equivalent NHP proteins include, but are not limited to, additions or substitutions of amino acid residues within the amino acid sequence encoded by the NHP nucleotide sequences described above, but which result in a silent change, thus producing a functionally equivalent expression product. Amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues involved. For example, nonpolar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan, and methionine; polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, and glutamine; positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine, and histidine; and negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

A variety of host-expression vector systems can be used to express the NHP nucleotide sequences of the invention. Where, as in the present instance, the NHP peptide or polypeptide is thought to be a soluble or secreted molecule, the peptide or polypeptide can be recovered from the culture media. Such expression systems also encompass engineered host cells that express a NHP, or functional equivalent, *in situ*. Purification or enrichment of a NHP from such expression systems can be accomplished using appropriate detergents and lipid micelles and methods well-known to those skilled in the art. However, such engineered host cells themselves may be used in situations where it is important not only to retain the structural and functional characteristics of the NHP, but to assess biological activity, e.g., in certain drug screening assays.

The expression systems that may be used for purposes of the invention include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria (e.g., *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*) transformed with recombinant bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA or cosmid DNA expression vectors containing NHP nucleotide sequences; yeast (e.g., *Saccharomyces*, *Pichia*) transformed with recombinant yeast expression vectors containing NHP nucleotide sequences; insect cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus) containing NHP nucleotide sequences; plant cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or transformed with recombinant plasmid expression vectors (e.g., Ti plasmid) containing NHP nucleotide sequences; or mammalian cell systems (e.g., COS, CHO, BHK, 293, 3T3) harboring recombinant expression constructs containing NHP nucleotide sequences and promoters derived from the genome of mammalian cells (e.g., metallothionein promoter) or from mammalian viruses (e.g., the adenovirus late promoter; the vaccinia virus 7.5K promoter).

In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be advantageously selected depending upon the use intended for the NHP product being expressed. For example, when a large quantity of such a protein is to be produced for the generation of pharmaceutical compositions of or containing NHP, or for raising antibodies to a NHP, vectors that direct the expression of high levels of fusion protein products that are readily purified may be desirable. Such vectors include, but are not limited, to the *E. coli* expression vector pUR278 (Ruther *et al.*, 1983, EMBO J. 2:1791), in which a NHP coding sequence may be ligated individually into the vector in frame with the *lacZ* coding region so that a fusion protein is produced; pIN vectors (Inouye & Inouye, 1985, Nucleic Acids Res. 13:3101-3109; Van Heeke & Schuster, 1989, J. Biol. Chem. 264:5503-5509); and the like. pGEX

vectors (Pharmacia or American Type Culture Collection) can also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by  
5 adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. The PGEX vectors are designed to include thrombin or factor Xa protease cleavage sites so that the cloned target gene product can be released from the GST moiety.

In an insect system, *Autographa californica* nuclear  
10 polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes. The virus grows in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells. A NHP gene coding sequence may be cloned individually into non-essential regions (for example the polyhedrin gene) of the virus and placed under control of an AcNPV promoter (for example the polyhedrin  
15 promoter). Successful insertion of NHP gene coding sequence will result in inactivation of the polyhedrin gene and production of non-occluded recombinant virus (i.e., virus lacking the proteinaceous coat coded for by the polyhedrin gene). These recombinant viruses are then used to infect *Spodoptera frugiperda*  
20 cells in which the inserted gene is expressed (e.g., see Smith et al., 1983, J. Virol. 46: 584; Smith, U.S. Patent No. 4,215,051).

In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems can be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, the NHP nucleotide sequence of interest may  
25 be ligated to an adenovirus transcription/translation control complex, e.g., the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. This chimeric sequence may then be inserted in the adenovirus genome by *in vitro* or *in vivo* recombination. Insertion in a non-essential region of the viral genome (e.g., region E1 or E3) will  
30 result in a recombinant virus that is viable and capable of expressing a NHP product in infected hosts (e.g., See Logan & Shenk, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:3655-3659). Specific

initiation signals may also be required for efficient translation of inserted NHP nucleotide sequences. These signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where an entire NHP gene or cDNA, including its own initiation codon and adjacent sequences, is inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only a portion of a NHP coding sequence is inserted, exogenous translational control signals, including, perhaps, the ATG initiation codon, must be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon must be in phase with the reading frame of the desired coding sequence to ensure translation of the entire insert. These exogenous translational control signals and initiation codons can be of a variety of origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of appropriate transcription enhancer elements, transcription terminators, *etc.* (See Bitter *et al.*, 1987, *Methods in Enzymol.* 153:516-544).

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen that modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the expression product in the specific fashion desired. Such modifications (*e.g.*, glycosylation) and processing (*e.g.*, cleavage) of protein products may be important for the function of the protein. Different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the post-translational processing and modification of proteins and expression products. Appropriate cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. To this end, eukaryotic host cells which possess the cellular machinery for proper processing of the primary transcript, glycosylation, and phosphorylation of the expression product may be used. Such mammalian host cells include, but are not limited to, CHO, VERO, BHK, HeLa, COS, MDCK, 293, 3T3, WI38, and in particular, human cell lines.



For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express the NHP sequences described above can be engineered. Rather than using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication, host cells can be transformed with DNA controlled by appropriate expression control elements (e.g., promoter, enhancer sequences, transcription terminators, polyadenylation sites, etc.), and a selectable marker. Following the introduction of the foreign DNA, engineered cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media, and then are switched to a selective media. The selectable marker in the recombinant plasmid confers resistance to the selection and allows cells to stably integrate the plasmid into their chromosomes and grow to form foci which in turn can be cloned and expanded into cell lines. This method may advantageously be used to engineer cell lines which express the NHP product. Such engineered cell lines may be particularly useful in screening and evaluation of compounds that affect the endogenous activity of the NHP product.

A number of selection systems may be used, including but not limited to the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler *et al.*, 1977, *Cell* 11:223), hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (Szybalska and Szybalski, 1962, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 48:2026), and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy *et al.*, 1980, *Cell* 22:817) genes, which can be employed in tk<sup>-</sup>, hgprt<sup>-</sup> or aprt<sup>-</sup> cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for the following genes: dhfr, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler *et al.*, 1980, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:3567; O'Hare *et al.*, 1981, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:1527); gpt, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan and Berg, 1981, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:2072); neo, which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside G-418 (Colberre-Garapin

et al., 1981, J. Mol. Biol. 150:1); and hygro, which confers resistance to hygromycin (Santerre et al., 1984, Gene 30:147).

Alternatively, any fusion protein can be readily purified by utilizing an antibody specific for the fusion protein being expressed. For example, a system described by Janknecht et al. allows for the ready purification of non-denatured fusion proteins expressed in human cell lines (Janknecht, et al., 1991, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:8972-8976). In this system, the sequence of interest is subcloned into a vaccinia recombination plasmid such that the sequence's open reading frame is translationally fused to an amino-terminal tag consisting of six histidine residues. Extracts from cells infected with recombinant vaccinia virus are loaded onto  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ -nitriloacetic acid-agarose columns and histidine-tagged proteins are selectively eluted with imidazole-containing buffers.

Also encompassed by the present invention are fusion proteins that direct the NHP to a target organ and/or facilitate transport across the membrane into the cytosol. Conjugation of NHPs to antibody molecules or their Fab fragments could be used to target cells bearing a particular epitope. Attaching the appropriate signal sequence to the NHP would also transport the NHP to the desired location within the cell. Alternatively targeting of NHP or its nucleic acid sequence might be achieved using liposome or lipid complex based delivery systems. Such technologies are described in "Liposomes: A Practical Approach", New, R.R.C., ed., Oxford University Press, New York and in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,594,595, 5,459,127, 5,948,767 and 6,110,490 and their respective disclosures which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. Additionally embodied are novel protein constructs engineered in such a way that they facilitate transport of the NHP to the target site or desired organ, where they cross the cell membrane and/or the nucleus where the NHP can exert its functional activity. This goal may be achieved by coupling of the NHP to a

cytokine or other ligand that provides targeting specificity, and/or to a protein transducing domain (see generally U.S. applications Ser. No. 60/111,701 and 60/056,713, both of which are herein incorporated by reference, for examples of such transducing sequences) to facilitate passage across cellular membranes and can optionally be engineered to include nuclear localization.

### 5.3 ANTIBODIES TO NHP PRODUCTS

Antibodies that specifically recognize one or more epitopes of a NHP, or epitopes of conserved variants of a NHP, or peptide fragments of a NHP are also encompassed by the invention. Such antibodies include but are not limited to polyclonal antibodies, monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), humanized or chimeric antibodies, single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments, fragments produced by a Fab expression library, anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies, and epitope-binding fragments of any of the above.

The antibodies of the invention may be used, for example, in the detection of NHP in a biological sample and may, therefore, be utilized as part of a diagnostic or prognostic technique whereby patients may be tested for abnormal amounts of NHP. Such antibodies may also be utilized in conjunction with, for example, compound screening schemes for the evaluation of the effect of test compounds on expression and/or activity of a NHP expression product. Additionally, such antibodies can be used in conjunction gene therapy to, for example, evaluate the normal and/or engineered NHP-expressing cells prior to their introduction into the patient. Such antibodies may additionally be used as a method for the inhibition of abnormal NHP activity. Thus, such antibodies may, therefore, be utilized as part of treatment methods.

For the production of antibodies, various host animals may be immunized by injection with the NHP, an NHP peptide (e.g., one

corresponding to a functional domain of an NHP), truncated NHP polypeptides (NHP in which one or more domains have been deleted), functional equivalents of the NHP or mutated variant of the NHP. Such host animals may include but are not limited to pigs, rabbits, mice, goats, and rats, to name but a few. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species, including, but not limited to, Freund's adjuvant (complete and incomplete), mineral salts such as aluminum hydroxide or aluminum phosphate, chitosan, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin) and *Corynebacterium parvum*. Alternatively, the immune response could be enhanced by combination and or coupling with molecules such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria toxoid, ovalbumin, cholera toxin or fragments thereof. Polyclonal antibodies are heterogeneous populations of antibody molecules derived from the sera of the immunized animals.

Monoclonal antibodies, which are homogeneous populations of antibodies to a particular antigen, can be obtained by any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique of Kohler and Milstein, (1975, Nature 256:495-497; and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110), the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kosbor *et al.*, 1983, Immunology Today 4:72; Cole *et al.*, 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80:2026-2030), and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole *et al.*, 1985, Monoclonal Antibodies And Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). Such antibodies may be of any immunoglobulin class including IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA, IgD and any subclass thereof. The hybridoma producing the mAb of this invention may be cultivated *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Production of high titers of mAbs *in vivo* makes this the presently preferred method of production.

In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison *et al.*, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 81:6851-6855; Neuberger *et al.*, 1984, Nature, 312:604-608; Takeda *et al.*, 1985, Nature, 314:452-454) by splicing the genes  
5 from a mouse antibody molecule of appropriate antigen specificity together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used (see U.S. Patent Nos. 6,075,181 and 5,877,397 both of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which  
10 different portions are derived from different animal species, such as those having a variable region derived from a murine mAb and a human immunoglobulin constant region. Such technologies are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,075,181 and 5,877,397 and their respective disclosures which are herein incorporated by reference  
15 in their entirety. Also encompassed by the present invention is the use of fully humanized monoclonal antibodies as described in US Patent No. 6,150,584 and respective disclosures which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of  
20 single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778; Bird, 1988, Science 242:423-426; Huston *et al.*, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:5879-5883; and Ward *et al.*, 1989, Nature 341:544-546) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies against NHP expression products.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of  
25 single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778; Bird, 1988, Science 242:423-426; Huston *et al.*, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:5879-5883; and Ward *et al.*, 1989, Nature 341:544-546) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies against NHP gene  
30 products. Single chain antibodies are formed by linking the heavy and light chain fragments of the Fv region via an amino acid bridge, resulting in a single chain polypeptide.

Antibody fragments which recognize specific epitopes may be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include, but are not limited to: the F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed (Huse *et al.*, 1989, *Science*, 246:1275-1281) to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity.

Antibodies to a NHP can, in turn, be utilized to generate anti-idiotypic antibodies that "mimic" a given NHP, using techniques well-known to those skilled in the art (see, *e.g.*, Greenspan & Bona, 1993, *FASEB J* 7(5):437-444; and Nissinoff, 1991, *J. Immunol.* 147(8):2429-2438). For example antibodies which bind to a NHP domain and competitively inhibit the binding of NHP to its cognate receptor can be used to generate anti-idiotypes that "mimic" the NHP and, therefore, bind and activate or neutralize a receptor. Such anti-idiotypic antibodies or Fab fragments of such anti-idiotypes can be used in therapeutic regimens involving a NHP signaling pathway.

Additionally given the high degree of relatedness of mammalian NHPs, the presently described knock-out mice (having never seen NHP, and thus never been tolerized to NHP) have a unique utility, as they can be advantageously applied to the generation of antibodies against the disclosed mammalian NHP (*i.e.*, NHP will be immunogenic in NHP knock-out animals).

The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein, which are intended as single illustrations of individual aspects of the invention, and functionally equivalent methods and components are within the scope of the invention. Indeed, various modifications of the invention, in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing

description. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims. All cited publications, patents, and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.